

# Identification Notes for wildlife law enforcement

CATEGORY: \_\_\_\_\_

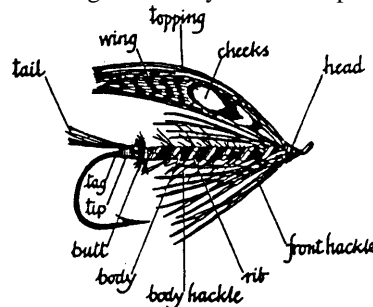
PRODUCTS

Scientific Name/s: \_\_\_\_\_

Common Name/s: Fishing Flies

**PROBLEM:** The species **source of wildlife** parts used by the fishing fly industry is difficult to determine. CITES, MMPA, MBTA, and the Tariff Classification Act regulate many of **these** species.

## PARTS OF A FISHING FLY (after Veniard, 1980)



LIST OF SPECIES USED FOR BODY, WING, TOPPING, **TAIL, AND HACKLE:** (Species underlined may require permits)

*Domesticated Mammals:* cow, rabbit, mink.

*Wild Mammals:* seal, otter, polar bear, North American black bear, white-tailed deer, elk, caribou, and moose; Old World and New World rabbits, weasels, moles, foxes, and squirrels.

*Domesticated Birds:* ducks, geese, turkey, chicken, ring-necked pheasant, and ostrich.

*Wild Birds:* peacock, green Peafowl, coot, moorhen, Mandarin duck, silver, Amherst, golden, and Reeves Pheasants; North American mallard, wood duck, and teal; Old World and New World partridge, grouse, and snipe.

LIST OF SPECIES USED FOR CHEEKS: (Species underlined may require permits)

*Birds:* grey junglefowl, North American wood duck, starling.

## IDENTIFICATION TIPS:

**Caribou, deer, elk, and moose:** Hairs are thick and light; when bent they will kink and fold.

Rabbits and moles: Fine, soft fur.

Some seals and polar bear: Hairs are **translucent**; they look like monofilament fishing line.

Macaws and parrots: Feathers are naturally red, blue, yellow, and green.

Grey **junglefowl**: The glossy orange-brown spotted neck feathers are often used for the cheeks.

Golden **pheasant**: Neck feather pieces are orange with black bar and black tip.

North American waterfowl: **Vermiculated** tan and grey pieces of flank feathers often used.

Peacock and peafowl: Deep **fluorescent** green pieces of tail feathers frequently found.

OTHER References below (many available at public libraries) list the species traditionally used in flies. Examine materials exported from the U. S., other mammal and bird property, and materials at tackle and bait shops. Synthetic materials and non-protected species may be **labelled** as substitutes for regulated species.

**WATCH FOR Fishing** accessories, lures, and bait imported through postal and air freight channels. Protected species feathers imported with domesticated bird and feather quota imports.

FROM: 1. **Korea**, Taiwan, and Hong Kong use domesticated species and exotic pheasants to produce inexpensive flies.

2. Thailand, India, and Africa use North American and Old World species in the average priced and quality flies they manufacture.

3. **European countries** use North American and Old World species to produce expensive and high quality flies. Protected species are often used.

## REFERENCES:

Buckland, J. 1956. Field Guide to trout and Salmon Flies. Simon and Schuster, New York.

Veniard, J. 1980. 500 Fly Dressings. Whitefriars Press Ltd., England.

Jorgensen, P. 1973. Dressing Flies for Fresh and Salt Water. Freshet Press, Rockville Center, N.Y.